

AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS
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In the claims:

A¹ 5. (Once Amended) The system of Claim 4, wherein said communication medium is selected from the group of homogenous and of heterogeneous mediums.

A² 9. (Once Amended) The system of Claim 7, wherein said collection of different communication applications include communication applications of the same type and/or same type but diverse formats. 112

15. (Once Amended) A method for communicating across at least two communication media, said method comprising:

A³ receiving an address string comprising at least a telephone number of a target entity and terminating in a top level internet domain, and inputting said address string into at least one communication application selected from a plurality of diverse communication applications wherein the same address string can be validly inputted for any selected communication application.

18. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 15, wherein said plurality of diverse communication applications include communication applications having the same or diverse formats.

A⁴ 19. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 15, wherein said communication application is a world wide web resource locator.

20. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 15, wherein said communication application is a telephone service.

21. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 15, wherein said communication application is an electronic mail application.

06/12/2002 TDADE1 00000001 162230 09579947
01 FC:202 42.00 CH

A⁵ 23. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 22, said mapping further comprising:

05/31/2002 AHABI1 00000029 09579947

01 FC:203 324.00 OP
02 FC:202 42.00 OP

translating each component of said address string to a corresponding predetermined number;

A⁵ segmenting said translated components into at least one subset according to a predetermined segmenting format; and

re-sequencing said segmented components into an output string of a different sequence format from said inputted address string wherein said output string is in a predetermined re-sequencing format.

A⁶ 25. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 15, wherein said address string consists of a registered domain name.

37. (Once Amended) A method for generating a valid Internet address for an Internet communication application, said method comprising:

A⁷ receiving as input at least one inputted string;

differentiating between valid components and invalid components in said inputted string; and

removing at least one invalid component from said inputted string to form at least one valid Internet address for said Internet communication application from said valid components.

42. (Once Amended) A system for generating a valid Internet address for a target Internet communication application or network device, said system comprising:

A⁸ an input subsystem to receive as input at least one inputted string, wherein said inputted string comprises at least a telephone number of said target application or device dot delimited from and preceding a valid, registered domain name;

a processor subsystem to differentiate between valid components and invalid components in said inputted string; and

a configuration subsystem to form at least one valid Internet address for said Internet communication application from said valid components.

47. (Once Amended) A method for converting an address string into a predetermined valid, Internet address format of a target computer or internet device, said method comprising:

receiving as input at least one inputted address string comprising at least a telephone number of a target recipient dot delimited from and preceding a valid domain name, said address string including a plurality of alpha-numeric characters; and

re-sequencing said inputted string into an output string of a different sequence format from said inputted address string wherein said output string is in a predetermined Internet address format.

A⁹ 48. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 47, said re-sequencing further comprising: segmenting said inputted string into a plurality of string subsets; and

sequentially re-assembling said plurality of subsets based on a corresponding predetermined hierarchical format wherein said format string is in a predetermined Internet address format.

49. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 48, wherein said segmenting include separating said inputted string into said plurality of string subsets in the format of numeric fields in a telephone number.

50. (Once Amended) A method for converting an inputted electronic mail address into an Internet email address format, said method comprising:

receiving as input at least one inputted electronic mail address string comprising at least a telephone number of a target recipient dot delimited from and preceding a valid domain name, said address string including a plurality of alpha-numeric characters; and

converting said inputted string into an output string by modifying at least one of said characters wherein said output string is in a predetermined, valid email address format.

53. (Once Amended) A method for operating domain name servers, said method comprising:

A¹⁰ substantially dedicating at least one domain name server to serve one or more sub-level domain names wherein each said sub-level domain name is represented by at least one string of numbers having the format of a telephone number. 112

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54. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 53, said method further comprising:
organizing said domain name servers to ensure said string of numbers are valid and connecting
an originating domain name to at least one intended destination domain name via at least one
communication application; and

utilizing an address-processing utility program to process said string of numbers into at
least one format utilized by at least one said communication application.

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67. (Once Amended) The method of Claim 66, said mapping further comprising:
mapping each non-numeric portion of said component of said address string to a corresponding
number or symbol grouped in the format as represented on a 12 button telephone key pad.

78. (New) A method of connecting a user's communication applications across at least two
diverse communication media to a recipient's respective communication applications using a
common address string, the method comprising the steps of:

forming said common address string by at least combining the recipient's telephone
number with a top level domain name;

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inputting at least a portion of said common address string into at least two of the user's
communication applications;

the user's said at least two communication applications using said inputted portion of said
common address string to connect with said respective communication applications of the
recipient;

wherein a first of said at least one of said diverse communication media is chosen from
the group of telephone systems, e-mail systems, world wide web resource locators and internet
browsers.

79. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein said common address string forms a
valid internet domain name or sub-domain name.

80. (New) The method according to claim 78, comprising the further steps of:
providing a processor subsystem to differentiate between valid components and invalid components in said inputted portion of said common address string;
selectively stripping predetermined non-alphanumeric, invalid components of the inputted portion of said common address string to form a stripped input string;
selectively mapping predetermined non-numeric, invalid components of said inputted portion of said common address string to a corresponding number grouped in the format as represented by buttons of a telephone key pad to form a registered internet address;
wherein said registered internet address is used by said at least one of said at least two communication applications to connect with at least one of said respective communication applications of the recipient.

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81. (New) The method according to claim 80 wherein said registered internet address includes at least the form of "telno.domain" where "telno" is the recipient's numeric telephone number and "domain" is a valid internet domain name.

82. (New) The method according to claim 80 wherein said subsystem is incorporated into a internet domain name system denominated by said top level domain of said common address string.

83. (New) The method according to claim 80 wherein said subsystem is incorporated into the user's client software.

84. (New) The method according to claim 78 wherein said valid internet address is in the form of "telno.x.domain" where "telno" is the recipient's numeric telephone number, "x" is a miscellaneous ASCII string, and "domain" is a valid, registered internet domain name.

85. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein said common address string also further includes a dot-delimited subdomain to further distinguish the final address.

86. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein said common address string also further includes a dot-delimited subdomain to determine the communication medium.

87. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein said second of said at least two communication applications is a world wide web resource locator.

88. (New) The method of claim 78, said second of said at least two communication applications is a telephone service.

89. (New) The method of claim 78, said second of said at least two communication applications is an electronic mail application.

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90. (New) The method of claim 80, comprising the additional steps of:
converting said valid address format into a valid email address format wherein said valid email address format comprises said valid address format preceded by an "@" symbol and at least one character.

91. (New) The method of claim 79, comprising the additional steps of:
converting said valid address format into a valid email address format wherein said valid email address format comprises said valid address format preceded by an "@" symbol and at least one character.

92. (New) The system of claim 2, where said address is a registered domain name.

93. New) The method of Claim 23 further including the step of resolving said re-sequencing string into a corresponding valid address format.

94. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein said address string is a validly registered domain name.

95. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein said common address string is a registered, internet domain name.

96. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein said telephone number is a number assigned to a telephone by a telephone service provider.

97. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising the steps of:

providing a processor subsystem to differentiate a plurality of communication applications types;

receiving an inputted address string from a user communication application selected from said plurality of communication application types;

determining a valid internet address corresponding to said sub-level domain and corresponding to said user communication application type;

returning said valid internet address to said user communication application.

98. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein said telephone number is an eleven digit international phone number.

99. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising the step of establishing communication between said user communication application and a recipient communication application at said Internet Protocol address.

100. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising:

receiving an inputted address string from a user communication application;

providing a processor subsystem to differentiate between valid components and invalid components in said inputted address string;

selectively stripping predetermined non-alphanumeric, invalid components of the inputted address string to form a stripped input string;

determining an Internet Protocol address corresponding to said sub-level domain;

wherein said valid internet address is used to connect said communication application with a predetermined recipient communication application at said Internet Protocol address.

101. (New) The method of claim 100, further comprising the step of selectively mapping predetermined non-numeric invalid components of said inputted address string according to a predetermined mapping table before determining an Internet Protocol address corresponding to said sub-level domain;

102. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein said telephone number is a number assigned to a telephone of said recipient.

103. (New) The method of claim 97, wherein said valid internet address in an Internet Protocol (IP) address.

104. (New) The method of claim 97, wherein said inputted address string is a valid internet domain name.

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105. (New) The method of claim 97, wherein said valid internet address in an Internet Protocol (IP) address of a valid e-mail server.

106. (New) The method of claim 97, wherein said processor subsystem differentiates between said communication application based on the format of said inputted address string.

107. (New) The method of claim 97, further comprising the steps of:

said processor subsystem recognizing said inputted address string having a different format from a format utilized by said user communication application;

mapping said different format into at least one format utilized by said selected communication application.

108. (New) The method of claim 97, further comprising the steps of:

translating each component of said address string to a corresponding predetermined number;

segmenting said translated components into at least one subset according to a predetermined segmenting format;

re-sequencing said segmented components into an output string of a different sequence format from said inputted address string wherein said output string is in a predetermined re-sequencing format; and

resolving said re-sequenced string into a corresponding valid address format.

109. (New) The method of claim 22, further comprising the step of resolving said re-sequenced string into a corresponding valid address format.

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110. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein said valid, registered domain name is a top level domain.

111. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein said valid domain name is a top level domain.

112. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein said valid domain name is a top level domain.

113. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein said valid internet domain name is a top level domain.

114. (New) The method of claim 84, wherein said valid, registered internet domain name is a top level domain.
